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Javits and Donovan in TV Clash Question Each Other's Fitness

Views on world affairs ran second to a biting give-and-take on personalities in a foreign policy debate yesterday between Senator Jacob K. Javits and James B. Donovan, his Democratic-Liberal challenger.

Mr. Donovan charged that Mr. Javits tried "to cast water on both shoulders," asserted there was "always a bit" in the backing the Senator claimed to give to bipartisan foreign policy.

Senator Javits, noting that Mr. Donovan has pledged down-the-line support of the administration, insisted New Yorkers "don't want a yes man, don't want a rubber stamp, don't want an adviser whom the President can hire any day he wants to."

The candidates debated for an hour on WCBS-TV, firing questions at each other half the time. They were in full agreement only in calling for all possible United States aid to India in that country's border dispute with Communist China.

Mr. Javits, angered by a charge that he "talked out of both sides of his mouth," replied that Mr. Donovan "cannot destroy my integrity just by saying so."

His opponent fired back that Mr. Javits was "seeking to be all things to all men" and that it was a record of voting 75 per cent of the time with the

Democrats that "impugned his integrity."

The Senator demanded that Mr. Donovan "get down to the ABC's of what he believes in," with just two weeks remaining in the campaign. His own views, he said, had been recorded in 2,000 votes in the Congress.

"Almost every vote must have killed him," Mr. Donovan said.

"Neat but not neat enough," retorted Mr. Javits. "If I've suffered 2,000 deaths in those votes, I'm still a pretty healthy corpse."

Dallas Townsend, who moderated the debate, sought to prevent Mr. Donovan from discussing Mr. Javits' criticism of President Kennedy's handling of events at Oxford, Miss. But the Democratic candidate insisted the criticism had been "captious" and "could do a great deal of harm in Africa and Asia."

Mr. Javits denied this. He insisted he had criticized only the President's failure to "emphasize the moral issues involved." He said his criticism had been directed only to the President's speech to the nation regarding steps being taken to register James Meredith at the University of Mississippi.

The two men, each standing at a lectern, were at opposite ends of the studio; Mr. Townsend sat at a raised desk between them.

Each man made a five-minute opening talk. Mr. Javits said that his fourteen years in Congress, six of them in the Senate, had given him background in foreign policy.

Mr. Donovan, known now for his efforts to gain the release of prisoners in the Soviet Union and Cuba, said his duty with the Office of Strategic Services, including service as chief counsel, had helped to equip him in this area.

He said he felt "almost uniquely" qualified to help before the war of the Soviet threat.

East by going to the Arab

states and their allies "with Berlin wall, said that if 10 tanks, the authority of the United States Senate" to seek a peace-when the wall was begun, the full solution. He said there had been "enough back-slapping a shot," Mr. Javits noted that Mr. Kennedy was President at

the time. Mr. Javits asserted that Mr. Donovan did not understand a Senator's role. A Senator, he said, doesn't "make a little trip with a little suitcase to Arab countries to fix it all up."

An angry exchange took place when Mr. Donovan said he was "amazed . . . genuinely shocked" to hear Mr. Javits say that the Soviet Union's menace was first evidenced after World War II.

"You can't get by with that because I won't let you," the Senator said. "You can't put words in my mouth." He insisted that, as a founder in 1939 of "Fight for Freedom," he was aware well before the war of the Soviet threat.

Mr. Donovan, decrying the

only if private insurance failed.

In a talk at the Carter Community African Methodist Episcopal Church in Jamaica, Queens, Mr. Donovan argued that President Kennedy "spoke out for the conscience of the whole United States" in the steps he took to end segregation at the University of Mississippi.

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NAVY SAYS FORCE IS ON MANEUVERS

Calls Moves in Caribbean Part of Annual Exercise

By JACK RAYMOND

Special to the New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The Pentagon said today that Navy ships, planes and a landing force of Marines converging in the Caribbean were headed for the coral and beaches of the Island of Vieques in an annual training maneuver.

Vieques, a small, sparsely settled island off the southeast coast of Puerto Rico, is the site of routine monthly maneuvers by the Marines. But this exercise was described as one of the biggest ever planned and coincided with speculation about imminent major developments in the area.

An official Pentagon spokesman said, however, that the operation "has nothing to do with any possible imminent action against Cuba."

It is called Philbrilex-62, meaning Amphibious Brigade Landing Exercise 1962. The spokesman was Arthur Sylvester, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Emergency Order Denied

Mr. Sylvester issued a denial "that any alert has been ordered or that any emergency military measures have been set in motion against Communist-ruled Cuba."

In response to an inquiry Friday, the official Pentagon spokesman said that "the Pentagon has no information indicating the presence of weapons in Cuba."

The inquiry was based on a report that the Cubans might have installed intermediate range ballistic missile bases capable of launching missiles about 1,000 to 1,500 miles.

Inquiries about the maneuvers and the situation in Cuba were prompted by the unusual size of the training exercise, which now apparently has been joined by the large nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise.

40 Ships in Operation

About 40 ships—including the aircraft carrier Independence, three smaller aircraft carriers, about 20 destroyers and 15 troop carriers—were said to be in the preparation for a mock landing at Vieques Tuesday.

Participating in the exercises was a unit of about 2,500 Marines flown from Camp Pendleton in Calif. to augment the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade assembled at Camp Lejeune, in N. C.

The reinforced 4th Brigade, numbering more than 5,000 men, boarded ship last Tuesday at Onslow Beach, Moorhead City, N. C. last Tuesday. This Tuesday at dawn, a week later, the marines are scheduled to storm the Vieques beaches.

Final Phase of Operation

The over-all commander of the training maneuver is Vice Adm. Horacio Rivero, 52-year-old Spanish-speaking native of Puerto Rico. His command ship, the Mount McKinley, was scheduled to leave Roosevelt Road, Puerto Rico, tomorrow morning in the final phase of the maneuvers. New men have been invited to be aboard and to dispatches.

The training exercise, it has been made known, is based on the idea that the Marines will aid to liberate the so-called "Republic of Vieques" from the rule of a tyrannical Premier named "Ortsac" — Castro pulled backward.

According to the original plan for the maneuvers, the 76,000-ton aircraft carrier Independence, which carries about 100 planes, was to lead in providing air cover for the mock assault.

The smaller carrier Randolph and the helicopter carriers Okinawa and Thetis Bay were said to be with the fleet engaged in "antisubmarine" activities to screen the amphibious landings.

With the nuclear-powered Enterprise in action, carrying 100 more jet planes, the Vieques operation took on unusual military power.